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EXHIBIT A

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121, a marked-up version of the amendments is as follows:

Please amend claims 22 and 43 as follows:

22. (Three Times Amended) A stereographic device comprising:

a content support portion, a handheld stereoscopic viewer, and a viewer pivotal chassis;

the content support portion being configured to position and support textual, stereographic, and immersive content;

the content support portion being proportioned to convey, when said content support portion occupies a full field of view of the viewer when said viewer is at a position of focalization, content which is configured to convey four visual fields, including a left peripheral monocular field, a left binocular stereo field, a right binocular stereo field, and a right peripheral monocular field, respectively;

the viewer being configured to enable interocular adjustment, including adjustable left and right lenses and adjustable left and right occluding apertures configured to enable the right binocular stereo field and the right peripheral monocular field to be occluded from the left eye viewpoint and left binocular stereo field and the left peripheral monocular field to be occluded from the right eye viewpoint, respectively, the left and right occluding apertures being located in a common plane and being movable in the common plane to adjust the locations of the left and right occluding apertures;

said adjustable lenses and occluding apertures configured to facilitate interpupillary alignment with said content, to thereby enable fusion of the content of the left binocular stereo field with the content of the right binocular stereo field, to thus enable perception of a central binocular stereo field of three dimensional content, and with alignment of the respective occluding apertures, to also enable perception of the left and right peripheral monocular fields of two dimensional content, so that the full field of view, as perceived after fusion, consists of three fields of content including the left and right peripheral monocular fields of two dimensional content interposed by the central binocular stereo field of three dimensional content;

the viewer pivotal chassis being compatibly configured with said viewer and said content support portion to enable the viewer pivotal chassis to couple to said viewer and said content support portion so that the viewer pivotal chassis is interposed between said viewer and said content support portion;

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the viewer pivotal chassis being configured to enable said viewer to be positioned in alignment with said content support portion and said content to facilitate perception of said content;

the viewer pivotal chassis including a plurality of pivotal axes parallel to a line which bisects the left and right lenses of said viewer, said axes being configured to enable a distance between said viewer and said content to be adjustable, so as to facilitate focalization; and

said viewer pivotal chassis axes also being configured to enable said viewer to function and be moveable in a plane that is parallel to a plane common to the surface of said content so that said content is visually scannable with said viewer by moving said viewer in said plane up and down a length of said content while maintaining focus during movement of the viewer relative to the content to facilitate focalized optical conveyance of content having an image area greater in its entirety than is optically accessible with the viewer at one time.

43. (Amended) A stereographic device comprising:

a content support portion having stereographic content thereon;

a hand held stereoscopic viewer including left and right lenses to permit the content to be optically conveyed to enable perception of a binocular stereo field of three dimensional content; and

a viewer pivotal chassis configured to couple the viewer to the content support portion, the viewer pivotal chassis [being configured to enable] including means for enabling a distance between the viewer and the content to be adjustable to permit focalization and [to enable] for enabling the viewer to be movable in a first plane that is parallel to a second plane common to a surface of the content so that the content remains in focus during a scanning movement of the viewer in the first plane up and down a length of the content to facilitate optical conveyance of content having an image area greater in its entirety than is optically accessible with the viewer at one time.

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Attachment XXXII

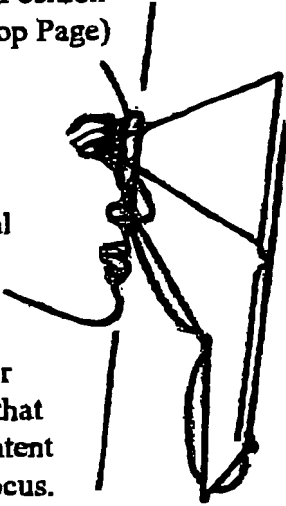
Re: Prior Art of Jones; U.S. Patent 5,499,136

Normal pivotal operation of the Viewer Pivotal Array of designated embodiment "Book13C" as illustrated in Figs. 29 & 30; Jones; U.S. Patent 5,499,136.

Position One:

"First Viewing Position"
(Viewing the Top Page)

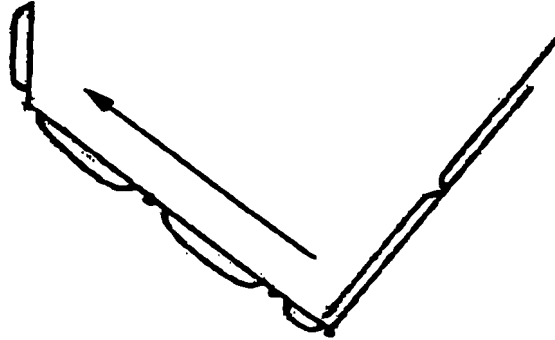
Note that the
Cone of Vision
is at the optimal
position.



Note the viewer
is in the plane that
permits the content
to be seen in focus.

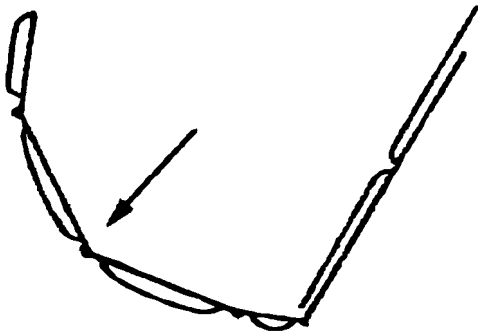
Also, the chassis is
positioned to allow
for clearance of the
user's lower face.

Shifting Operation. During this movement, the device is not used for viewing or held up to the user's face.

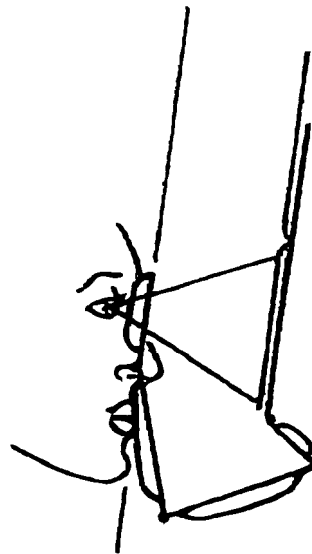


As the viewer is grasped in one hand and the content support section is held in the other hand, the chassis sections are quickly pulled straight (arrow).

Shifting Operation. The device is not being used for viewing during this movement.



Once the chassis sections have been pulled straight, the midpoint pivot (arrow) can quickly be converted from its previous inverse angular position to an obverse angular position. Also note that the plastic material contemplated for construction of this device easily permits such flexibility.



Note that the
Cone of Vision
is at the optimal
position.

Position Two:

"Second Viewing Position" (Viewing the Lower Page).

Note that the viewer is now properly positioned in the plane to view the content in focus, and the chassis still allows the user's face and eyes to be positioned for optimal viewing.

No scanning of the two pages has been done.

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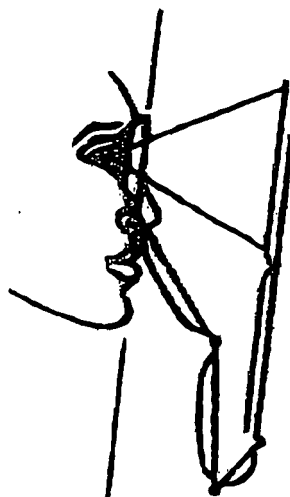
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Attachment XXXIII Re: Prior Art of Jones, U.S. Patent 5,499,136

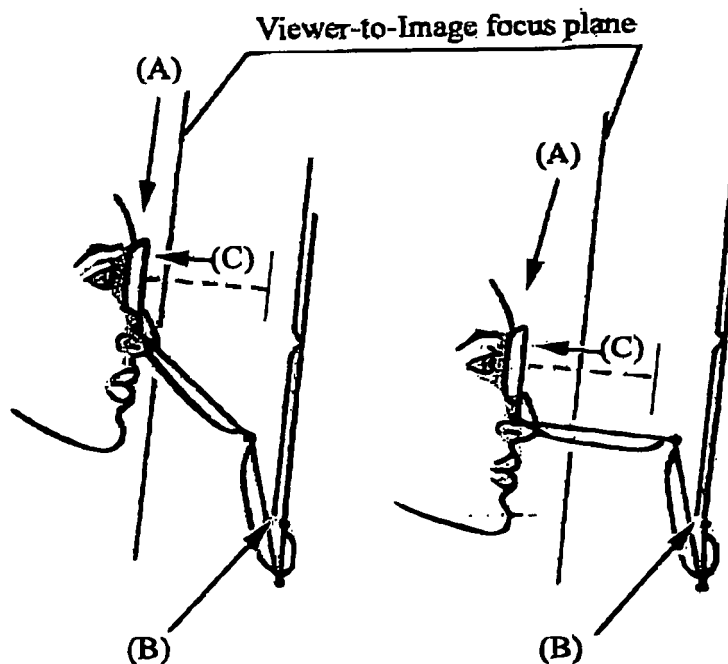
Hypothetical Pivotal Study: attempting to perform a scanning movement from the designated "First Viewing Position" to the "Second Viewing Position" with the Viewer Pivotal Array of the embodiment "Book 13C" shown in Figs. 29&30 of Jones, U.S. Patent 5,499,136.

Position One:

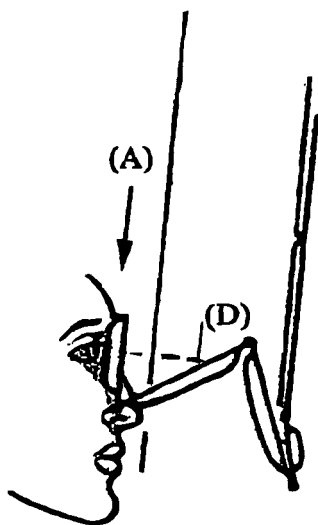
Normal "First Viewing Position"



Content is in focus, i.e., viewer is in the proper plane and is framing the content of the page; and the cone of vision is at full capability.



Scanning Down: as the viewer moves down (arrow A), the lower chassis binds up with the page/content support portion (arrow B) and the location of the mid-point pivot of the chassis causes the viewer to be pushed out of the Viewer-to-Image focus plane (arrow C).



At this point in the attempted scan, the chassis itself obstructs the view (D) of the content, which was out of focus anyway, i.e., the user wouldn't even scan down to this level to view the lower page, as they would have been discouraged to do so earlier on by the out of focus view of the attempted scan...